Prevalance of L.monocytogenes in Aborted Featus and Evaluation of Its Antibiotic Resistance in Kazeroon Sheep Flocks

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Background & Objectives: *Listeria monocytogenes* is widely distributed in the environment and present the soil and the faeces of healthy animals. Bacterial pathogens were the most prevalent cause of abortion. *Listeria monocytogenes* is one of rare infective pathogens that could transferred via placenta during pregnancy and cause still birth or abortion in ruminants. Disaster of listeria is it could not produced and prevalent signs in pregnant animals. The most important cause of infective abortion of sheep and cow are infective and contagious and zoonosis between human and animals. That they are very important in public health .The aim of this study was to determine prevalence of *Listeria monocytogenes* in aborted featus of sheep in kazeron.

Methods: The sheep fetus samples were collected from flocks in kazeron during autumn to winter of 2011 (n = 50). Then abomasumal content and tissues of aborted fetus of sheep were prepared by autopsy. Samples were subjected to microbiological and antibiotic screening test. Samples of abomasumal content and tissues enriched by cold enrichment methods and cultured on blood agar and listeria selective agar and confirmed by biochemical test MRVP, catalase, hemolytic and cAMP activity. Antibiotic screening tests were carried out on Muller-Hilton agar and antibiotic disc methods. Results were evaluated with standard strain of PTCC1163.

Results: The contamination rate of *L. monocytogenes* was 36% (18), others bacteria 56% (28) and non contaminated 8% (4), respectively. All isolated Listerial colony were detected sensitive to ampicillin and tetracycline and resistant to penicillin and erythromycin. Standard control strain was shown same results.

Conclusion: Our results were shown relative contamination to *Listeria monocytogenes* in aborted sheep fetus that could be a public health concern.

Keywords: Abortion; Sheep; *Listeria monocytogenes*; Fetus